

Table 3.21b. USFS PETS Animal Species for the Croatan National Forest (October 2010 List)

Scientific Name	Common Name	USFS Status ^a	Habitat Type	Habitat Present (Study Area)
MAMMALS				
<i>Canis rufus</i>	Red wolf	E	Forests, shrublands, coastal prairies, marshes with heavy vegetative cover	No ^b
<i>Condylura cristata</i> pop. 1	Star-nosed mole (coastal plain population)	LR	Moist meadows, bogs, swamps, bottomlands	No ^c
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	S	Abandoned structures, caves, hollow trees, loose bark trees near wooded areas	Yes
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern myotis	LR	Roosts in buildings and hollow trees, forages near water	Yes
<i>Neotoma floridana floridana</i>	Eastern woodrat (coastal plain population)	LR	Lowland deciduous forest with dense palmetto cover, low wet areas, marsh	Yes
<i>Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni</i>	Buxton Woods white-footed mouse	LR	Maritime forests in Cape Hatteras area	No
<i>Peromyscus leucopus easti</i>	Pungo white-footed mouse	LR	Thickets of myrtle and poison ivy at marsh edge	No
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	Eastern cougar	E	Extensive forests and remote areas	No ^d
<i>Sorex</i> sp. 1	An undescribed shrew	LR	Early successional fields, possibly low pocosin	No ^c
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	E	Warm waters of estuaries and river mouths	No
BIRDS				
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	LR	Open pine woods with grassy cover	Yes
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Eastern Henslow's sparrow	LR	Clearcut pocosins, damp weedy fields	Yes
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern	LR	Freshwater or brackish marshes, lake and pond edges with emergent vegetation	No
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	T	Sandy upper beaches	No
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier	LR	Marshes, meadows, grasslands	No
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's warbler	E	Jack pine forests	No ^e
<i>Dendroica virens waynei</i>	Black-throated green warbler (coastal plain population)	LR	Nonriverine wetland forests, especially where white cedar or cypress are mixed with hardwoods	Yes
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	S	Cliffs, bay, sound, tidal flats, river mouth, herbaceous wetland	No
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	LR	Coastlines, salt marshes, estuaries, sand flats on maritime islands	No
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	S	Large bodies of water with mature trees for perching	Yes
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked stilt	LR	Fresh or brackish ponds	Yes
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	LR	Seacoasts, bays, estuaries, lakes, marshes, and rivers	No ^c

^a E – Endangered; LR- Locally Rare; S – Sensitive; T – Threatened; TS/A – Threatened due to similarity of appearance.

^b Red wolves are extirpated from North Carolina except for an experimental population on the Albemarle Peninsula and there are no documented occurrences in Craven, Carteret, or Jones Counties, not carried forward for further evaluation.

^c No documented occurrence in Craven, Carteret, or Jones Counties per USFS 2010, not carried forward for further evaluation.

^d Eastern cougar is extirpated from North Carolina, not carried forward for further evaluation.

^e Kirtland's warbler migrates through but does not breed or winter in North Carolina, not carried forward for further evaluation.

^f Bachman's warbler has no documented current occurrences in North Carolina and is possibly extinct as extensive searches across its potential range have not resulted in a documented occurrence, not carried forward for further evaluation.

^g NCDOT and NCWRC biologists have determined that streams in the project study area are too acidic to provide suitable habitat for freshwater mussels.